The Debate on the Morrison Turiff Bill-The

From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In spite of the fact that Jumbo and the white elephant are on exhibition an immense number of Enacting Clause Stricken Out-Personal. people to-day crowded the galleries of the stand. Calkins submitted a request that House to hear the closing speeches of the the court direct the production of certain tariff debate, and many ladies were com- documents in the possession of Bateman d pelled to stand at the doors. After several speeches, including one from Mr. Gibson, witnesses; which was agreed to by the of West Virginis, who announced his pur- court. After which a general statement pose to vote for the Morrison bill, though Bateman to the Secretary of War was made it did not altogether please him, Mr. by Chandler. Randall took the floor and read a lengthy speech in opposition to it. Everybody listened to him, and he was frequently Shot Down on His Own Door-Step-Par applauded. He alluded to the intemperate language that had been used in the debate, in which it had been substantially charged that manufacturers were outlaws instead of the important element in the instead of the important element in the business interest of the country they are. He relaised in the prespective of every see. He rejoiced in the prosperity of every sec-tion, feeling that what benefited one would redound to the success of every other. He was ready to applaud the man as a benefactor of his race who makes two ears of corn grow where only one grew before. He discussed the policy of England, and showed that it did not suit this coun-He then proceeded to criticise try. He then proceeded to criticise the bill, and asked if we shall continue to disturb trade by tinkering with the tariff and whether nothing.

The then proceeded to criticise directly through the left lung.

Proctor was carried into the house and a physician was at once sent for, who soon with the tariff, and whether nothing shall ever be settled. He was opposed to the suicidal pelicy proposed, and thought it would be madness for any party to pur-.. Why agitate the question for the sake of agitation on the verge of a presi-dential election," he asked, "when no result can be reached because we have an dverse Senate and adverse President? He quoted the request Virginia made to the first Congress for the protection of her minerals. The bill, he argued, was not based on sound principles, and was really no adjustment of the inequalities of the tariti system. It makes worse, said he, what was bad before. Clear common sense, in his judg-ment, dictated that we should wait to test be present tariff and see how it operated before passing a new bill. He quoted from Mr. Dorsheimer to show that it was meant as a step toward free trade, and argued how impossible it is to have free trade in this country. Under direct taxation, which free trade would necessitate, Virginia would, he said, pay \$8,000,000. While opposed to protection for protec-tion's sake, he defended the Ohio, Vire defended the Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania platforms, and contended that a tariff for revenue, with idental protection, is the true doctrine for the American people. He advocated the reduction of our income by the abolition of the internal-revenue taxation, with its objectionable officers and oppressive methods. He said of the fifty-five millions of people in this country twenty-five mil-lions are engaged in agriculture, and these have none of the commercial fluctuations to contend with that are incident to to contend with that are those of the remaining thirty million those of the remaining thirty million that are engaged in trade. He did not hesitate to discuss the effect which tariff agitation will have in the coming elections in the States of Connecti-New Jersey, New York, &c., which the Democrats had reliable chances of carrying. If disaster came to the party he would not feel that he was to blame, because he had advised against tariff agitation at this time. Governor Curtin obtained leave to print

a speech on the same line, and Mr. Mc-Adoo, of New Jersey, made an earnest and eloquent effort in opposition to the bill. Mr. Findiay, of Maryland, spoke strongly against the bill, and objected to the statement in its title—that is, to reduce war taxes. This to him looked like the reverse of the bloody shirt. He said kind was committed by Henry Swain, and his things of ex-Senator Eaton, and appealed to southern members to oppose the bill and put a stop to tariff agitation. Mr. Blackburn followed in defence of the bill, and received a good deal of applause at the hands of its supporters. He is the most fluent speaker in the body, and his pet phrases are very striking. Mr. and last night he was lodged in jail at Kasson spoke against the bill, and was evidently flattered that seats in the diplomatic freely expressed. gallery which are usually empty were filled. Mr. Morrison in his speech said that while Mr. Findlay had complained of the taxgathering officials under the internal-revenue system, they were as nothing compared to the tax-gatherers under the tariff laws He did not hold the House as a leader

ought to have done.

The aisle was filled with tariff-reformers during the close of Mr. Morrison's speech, and he was much applauded. Mr. Converse (Democrat), of Ohio, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill amid groans and applause. [The enacting clause was finally stricken out-ayes, 159; noes, 155. Hon, G. D. Wise voted " Aye."]

It provides that if the aqueduct bridge cannot be purchased in ninety days from the of the act for \$125,000, then that a new bridge shall he constructed at the "Three Sisters" at a cost of \$200,000. PERSONAL NEWS NEWS ITEMS. All agree that Hon. John S. Wise could

hardly have injured his case more than he did by his remarks vesterday. Mr. Massey is here, and will remain here until his is disposed of. Mr. Phillips, of the Halifax Record, was at the Capitol to-day.

THE LATEST BLAINE ESTIMATES.

One who speaks by the card says Mr. Blaine expects on the first ballot to get 367 votes, and that Arthur will get 234 votes, Logan 98, Edmunds about 50, John Sher-man 30, and Hawley 16. There are 25 undeveloped votes his friends allege to-night. The Blaine men think they will win easily on the second ballot.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, \$483,371; customs, \$694,859. The Senate to-day further discussed the free-ship amendment to the shipping bill. Governor Vance made an excellent speech, and Senators Beck and Dawes became reconciled after their spat of yesterday.

The doctors of the United States are now

here in convention. Dr. A. Y. P. Gar-

nett made an admirable speech of wel-The Senate agreed to-day to attend the unveiling ceremonies of the Marshall

congressional friends. will meet here Tuesday next, and be in ses-

The President will go to New York and Newport to-morrow, and will be away the

remainder of the week. James A. Connally, as predicted, has declined the solicitorship of the Treasury. The Senate was a lonesome body to-day,

nd a number of senators were in the House listening to the debate. The Stamese embassy was to-day pre-sented to the President. They are small, and have the skins of mulattoes rather than have to sacrifice the private business to ac-

Daniel E. Ruggles a visitor to West Point and also Henry Haymond, of West Virginia.

The President has nominated A. M.
Wheeler for postmaster at Danville, Va.
The report of the Committee of Investigation into the Copiah county troubles was laid before the Senate to-day.

The Swaim Court of Inquiry.

sented by counsel, also appeared in the court-room, accompanied by his attorney, Jeff Chandier. Several army officers and a few other persons were also present; among them, for a short time, was Humphrey, the contractor who brought suit against Bateman & Co. on of the grounds of accusation made by

NORTH CAROLINA.

ticulars of the Suicide of a Physician.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch ! CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6.—Yesterday morning T. H. Proctor, a prominent citizen of Lincoln county, who is also a merresidence by a man named Doc Thompson, who is known as a man of no very amiable traits of character. Thompson held a pistol in his hand, and as soon as Proctor appeared at the door took quick aim and fired, and Proctor fell to the ground mortally wounded. The bullet struck Proctor in the left breast and passed

arrived, and after an examination pro-nounced the wound fatal.

The cause of the shooting is said to have been an old grudge that had existed for a long time between the two parties, and which Thompson proceeded to settle in the manner set forth. In the excitement incidents to the shooting Thompson succeeded in making his escape. The indignation of the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused, and large parties started out in all directions in search of Thompson. One party struck his trail about noon, and following it up, arrived at the house of Thompson's brother, near Brevard's sta-They surrounded the house, and the

of Dr. Seagle, telegraphed yesterday, were received this morning: Dr. Seagle came to his boarding-house (Mr. Withers's), at owesville, about 1 o'clock in the evening from visiting a patient. He was in an inoxicated condition, and after putting his horse in the stable went to his room. He was asked by Mrs. Withers if he wanted dinner, and replied "No." Half an hour afterwards the Doctor was heard breathing very hard and laboriously. Dr. Costner was summoned, but coma was so profound and life so near extinct that all efforts at resuscitation proved abortive. A bottle ontaining laudanum and a glass were on the table near the bed. The following letter addressed to his sister, Miss Carrie Seagle, of Newton, N. C., was found in a book under his arm:

"My Darling Sister,—Will you ever think good of me? I hope life affords more inducements to you than it does to me. 1 am tired of it! Oh, I am tired, tired!

"Your affectionate Dr. Seagle graduated in medicine in Jefferson Medical College, had been practicing in the vicinity of Lowesville four years, and had made a good reputation. The reason ascribed for the rash act was mental aberration, induced by the immoderate use of

Horrible Murder in North Carolina.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6.—A special to the Observer from Winston this morning says: Mrs. Harrison Reed, a most estimaribly murdered yesterday. The murder was committed by Henry Swain, and his cause for committing the deed is unknown. Mrs. Reed's throat was cut with a butcher knife, and she was terribly beaten over the head with an axe. Her husband reached one hundred citizens started in pursuit,

VIRGINIAS VICTORIOUS.

The Wilmingtons Lose Their First Championship Game-8 to 7.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch WILMINGTON, DEL., May 6.—The Wil-mington Club lost its first championship game of the season to the Virginia team this afternoon. The play was most excit-ing and was prolonged to ten innings, the Virginias winning the deciding run before a man had been retired. The visitors played strong at the bat and did careful and excellent field work. The home club was unable to hit Dugan except Lynch, a Mr. Riddleberger got his free-bridge bill through to-day by a decided majority. It provides that if the aqueduct bridge car.

| * 4.441A.417.406.174 |                                      |      |       |        |       |      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| 8                    |                                      | R.   | 1 B.  | P. 6   | ). A. | E    |
|                      | Glenn, l. f                          | 1    | 0     | 2      | 0     | - (  |
| -                    | Nash. 3d b                           |      | 2     | 0      | 1     | - 6  |
|                      | Ford, s. s                           | 0    | 1     | 2      | 6     | - (  |
|                      | Dugan, W., c                         | 1    | 2     | 6      | 2     |      |
|                      | Smiley, 2d b                         | - 12 | - 2   | - 5    | 3     | - (  |
|                      | Johnston, c. f                       | 2    | 2     | 1      | 0     | - 5  |
| ı                    | Powell, 1st b                        | 0    | ī     | 12     | 0     | - 3  |
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| •                    | Stratton, r. f                       | 1    | 0     | 1      | 0     | - 16 |
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|                      | Total                                | 8    | 12    | 29     | 16    | - 4  |
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|                      | Burns, s. s                          | 2    | 1     | 0      | 2     | - (  |
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|                      | Dennis Casey, c. f                   | 0    | 0     | 1      | 1     | - 4  |
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| 9                    | Say, 3d b                            | 0    | ĭ     | î      | 1     | - 4  |
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|                      | Snyder, 1st b                        |      | - 6   | 11     | 0     | - 1  |
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|                      | Daniel Casey, p                      | . *  | ~     |        | .,    |      |
|                      | Total                                | 7    | 9     | 27     | 19    | 13   |
|                      | Bastain out for not touchi           | ng f | irst. |        |       |      |
| ă                    | INNING                               |      |       |        |       |      |
|                      |                                      |      |       |        |       |      |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Total Virginias...0 1 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 8 Wilmingt ns 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 1 7 Wilmingt ns 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 1 7

Runs earned—Virginias, 2; Wilmington, 5.
First base on errors—Virginias, 6; Wilmington, 1; on halls—Wilmington, 2; Virginias, 3. Passed balls—Dugan, 2; Cusick, 2. Wild pitches—Dugan, 1. Struck out—Glenn, W. Dugan, Powell, Stratton, Snyder, Cusick, Casey. Double plays—Say and Cusick. Left on bases—Virginias, 8; Wilmington, 6. Two-base hits by W. Jugan, Three-base hits—W. Dugan and Burns. Home runs—Lynch, 3. Time of game, two hours and a half. Umpire, W. Hoover.

Representative Robinson, of New York, Stock Exchange. The firm is composed of in content and accord and with mutual who was seventy to-day, was presented with a handsome present to-day by his congressional friends.

Grant, J., and Ferdinand Ward. About language and exaggerated rhetoric which congressional friends. ongressional friends.

The American Fish-Cultural Association ill meet here Tuesday next, and be in session three days.

The American Fish-Cultural Association and Terre Haute were closed out under the rule; also some Nickle-Plate The President will be to New York and Terre Haute were closed out under the rule; also some Nickle-Plate The President will be to New York and Terre Haute were closed out under the rule; also some Nickle-Plate The President will be to New York and Terre Haute were closed out under the rule; also some Nickle-Plate The President will be to New York and Terre Haute were closed out under the rule; also some Nickle-Plate The President will be to New York and Terre Haute were closed out under the rule; also some Nickle-Plate The President will be to the president w

A Chance for Mahone to Suggest.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Washington, D. C., May 6.—James A.
Connelly has formally declined the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, assigning as reaons that his private law practice affords tion, and to develop those resources him a much larger income than the salary of the office of Solicitor, and he would cept the office. The solicitorship has been

STRICKEN OUT.

DEFEAT OF THE MORRISON BILL The Prolonged Debate Concluded and a Vote

The Prolonged Debate Concluded and a Vote
Taken—The Enacting Clause Stricken
Out—Yeas, 159; Nays, 155.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1884.

The marginal Proposed is adjoirnment cause enjoyment? Should nothing be settled for a time at least, but should doubt and mistrust always haunt the waking and the sleeping hours of the people? For

The morning business baving been disposed of, Mr. Frye moved to lay aside the calendar and take up the shipping bill. Messrs. Riddleberger and Harris pressed for the regular-order bill on the calendar, it being the bill for a free bridge across the Potomac river. It was important, they said, that the bill should be acted on at

Saturday next at 1 o'clock the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of Chief-Justice Marshall in the Capitol grounds. The consideration of the shipping bill was then resumed, and Mr. Beck concluded his speech begun yesterday.

Mr. Vance addressed the Senate in sup-

port of the Vest amendment providing for free ships and free material. "We pre-sent." he said, "the peculiar spectacle of a great people of 50,000,000, with enormous exports and imports, but without a carrying trade of our own. The reason for this was that we undertook by legislation to violate the laws of political economy. Any attempt to regulate by law the pric of labor or of any other commodity in contravention of the laws of political economy had proved and would continue to prove too much for our legislators, It was absurd to attempt to keep up the wages of labor by a protective tariff while the populations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea were pouring into our country; and if the foreign pauper with American labor, he was sent for and brought across the ocean." Reviewing the history of the early navigation laws of Eurendered. The murderer was carried thence and lodged in jail at Lincolnton.

The following particulars of the suicide of Dr. Sagala Lincolnton. tions at a time in the world's his-tory when nations did not understand the principle of political economy. With all the enlightenment of our age, and notwithstanding the changes which the European nations have found it necessary to make in their shipping policy as they became more familiar with the principles underlying commerce and shipping, our own coastwise trade remains exactly in the position of English shipping in the reign of Richard the Second. We had not reign of Richard the Second. We had not got it yet to a position where it would correspond to the time even of Cromwell. The party in power had left the country absolutely helpless with its high tariff. We had no navy, no merchant marine, no fortifications, no guns, nor anything else that would stand for twenty-four hours against modern war-ships and modern guns. By imposition of a duty of 100 per cent, we might per cent. we might be able to keep out foreign ships bearing merchandise, but 150 per cent. duty would not be sufficient to keep

out ships bearing Krupp guns. If we had neither ships, nor commerce, nor sailors, we could not long continue to tax the American people in the interest of a little stump-tailed monopoly, and neither orators nor newspapers could succeed in their slanderous and contemptible cry of British gold were our people not capable of self-government. If they want free ships, why should senators say nay? Did not foreigners come here and engage in every American industry? Mr. Vance read from the London Economist a list of some twenty great joint stock companies that own millions of acres of American land. He also read from statistics to show the reduction of our wheat exports within a few years, owwheat-culture in India, induced by our be ill-killed or not depended upon the high protective tariff.

posed the Vest amendment.

Mr. Call spoke in favor of the Vest amendment. He saw no necessary conductive to the saw no ne ship-building interest.

nection between the carrying trade and Pending further debate the Senate ad-

tional Conventions to show that that party tariff. Some gentlemen repudiated the term "protection," and took refuge behind the term "discrimination." If dis-erimination were boiled down it would be found to be the quintessence of protection. If it was not the proper time to begin the work of tariff reduction when the presidential election was coming on and the people could record their votes on the question, when would the proper time

ome? Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, said that he was sorry the bill was not in such a form as to do justice to his State; but it came, like all other legislation, to be acted upon and amended, and to decline now to consider it would be to stand as an obstructionist to much-needed legislation. He was not willing to enter into a coalition with the Republican party to obstruct vailed, and, and permit me to say, that the wise and patriotic legislation by a Demo- distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. cratic majority. He was willing to trust to wisdom, honesty, good sense, good Confederate Constitution, made precisely faith, and good friends, to do an act of the same line of remarks, and I have yet to justice to his State, and do exact justice to

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He opened by stating the extreme quickness ith which capital in large industrial establishments took alarm at adverse criticism, while, in common with all other in-terests, it was liable to be called on in taxation to aid in the support of the Government. Congress owed it to itself that nothing like a vindictive policy should be adopted. In a nice adjustment of business affairs there was nothing more conducive New YORK, May 6.—The suspension of Grant & Ward has been announced at the Stock Exchange. The firm is composed of General U. S. Grant Laws. D. Fish. U. S. If there was station of confidence, capital and labor there were other traitors than he; that the to success than stability. If there was sta-bility it was a sure foundation of confidence, and as a natural result capital and labor had so frequently marked the debate, it struggle I have no cause for complaint." sort. They were part (and no mean part) the purpose of showing that the Constitution the business-men of the country, and tion, with the 5th section in it, did not had been united under law to engage in mean what the Constitution did from which those employments, and therefore, were a part of our resources as a na was a test of true statesmanship. He re-

tion to the gentleman from Connecticut for the section had been rejected. Mr. Blackburn then proceeded with his argument in favor of the bill. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, closed the debate in opposition to the bill in a severe arraignment of its provisions, which he declared to be impossible of administration. He challenged the tariffs of the world to prejoiced in the growth and prosperity of every section of the country. If the desent provisions of an enormity and confu-sion approaching those of the pending measure; asserted that it would renunciations of the advocates of the bill were to be believed, the men who had built up our manufactures had committed an unpardonable sin. He could see a good reason.why England should thinks so, but quire a special catechism to answer the questions which must be asked before any goods were imported, and predict-ed that if the bill were enacted into a not why such should be the feeling of any Wheeler for postmaster at Dauville, Va.

The report of the Committee of Investigation into the Copiah county troubles was laid before the Senate to-day.

The Swaim Court of Inquiry.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Washington, D. C., May 6.—The Swaim Court of Inquiry met this morning and organized. General Swaim was present with his counsel, Representative Calkins, and Judge Johnston Bateman, who made the permission of the court to be repre
The provided of the Copiah county troubles was iside able damage and shocking several inside and shocking several inside and shocking several inside and never ceased to deplore the loss of her American colonies. She had struck, as she thought, a deadly blow in 1812, and during our late civil war she had done her best to sunder the two sections. Since that time she had change her policy, and instead of othe plant the bill were enacted into a law, before the end of the year every importing merchant would be clamoring to coordinate and struck, as she thought, a deadly blow in 1812, and during our late civil war she had done her best to sunder the two sections. Since that time she had change her policy, and instead of othe old rates of during our late civil war she had done her best to sunder the two sections. Since that time she had change her policy, and instead of force, resorted to persuasion and advice. She morning and organized. General Swaim was present with his counsel, Representative Calkins, and Judge Johnston Bateman, who made the policy of unserving the bear into a colonies. She had struck, as she thought, a deadly blow in 1812, and during our late civil war she had done her best to sunder the two sections. Since that time she had two sections. Since that time she had change her policy, and instead of force, resorted to persuasion and advice. She may be a death she to sunder the loss of the United States, Great the loss of her American colonies. She had struck, as she thought, a deadly blow in 1812, and our late civil war she had done her best to sunder the two se citizen of the United States, Great Britain had never ceased to deplore

tling the business interests by constant tinkering with the tariff. Should no "All hall," he exclaimed, in conclusion, " to the giant of protection which strews his pathway with gold and law last longer than the meeting of the next Congress? Should the meeting of Congress cause fear, and its adjournment lines all borders with flowers of popular Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, closed the de-

ed to any

one, he was emphatically opposed to any such suicidal policy. It would be madness

for any party to pursue it. It was sub-mitted to every member's judgment to apply a heroic remedy to this bill or to let it linger out a sickly ex-

istence, bearing in its wake business confusion and general bankruptcy. It was not based on any sound principle. There had been apologies for it, but no defence. It was guessed that it might reduce the surplus revenue, but nobody pretended.

clear dictate of common sense to have

waited until the effect of the last tariff bill

in which the public welfare was so deeply

concerned, and which, if possible, should

never be made a purely partisan issue. Though this subject ought not to involve

might advance or retard the march to vic-

trines, but he knew by experience how

terest had widened into the horizon of the

ed to flaunt in the face of an American House the bloody-shirt, which a sense of

Confederate Constitution. I thought I explained to the full satisfaction of the

for its introduction into the

should have crept into the tariff debate.

Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, said it was he who had shown the Confederate Constitu-

country.

how valuable was common sense.

bate with a rapid review of the objections which had been made to the bill, and an equally rapid and brief answer to those objections. Should the motion to strike out the enacting clause be agreed to, it would be a declaration that tariff taxation would be continued, and the Democratic would be continued, and the Democratic party would appeal from the Congress of the United States to the people, and the people would so understand it. He referred to the fact that the Democrats from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and California had been elected on tariff-reform platforms, and expressed his fear that if the bill should be defeated they would be succeeded by Page, and Burrows, and Harrows, and Harrows, and Harrows, and Harrows, and Harrows. free-bridge bill was taken up.

A substitute for the original bill was reported by Mr. Alfrich, having the unanimous support of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, providing for the purchase of the Aqueduet bridge, if it can be bought for a sum not to exceed \$125,000, and if a good title can be given; if not, then providing for the erection of a bridge at Three Sisters. The substitute was passed without division.

The Senate agreed to attend in a body on Saturday next at 1 o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was passed without all o'clock the ceremonies of the substitute was a thing of measurement and not a wise scheme of reduction. Horizontal reduction afforded no remedy; on the control of the substitute of the surplus revenue, but nobody pretended to speak with certainty. There was no attempt for the adjustment of the tariff. It sliced, reckless of injury it might do to certain interests and industries as well as to revenue. It was like the famous bed of the power to strike out the enacting clause of this bill. If you have that power, you have the power to amend this bill and make it what it should be." [Loud application of the control of the surple of the surple of the bill should be defeated thev would be succeeded by Page, and Burrows, and Haziten, and "My Dear Hubbell." He then turned his attention to Mr. Randall, and addressing him, said: "You claim to bave the power to strike out the enacting of the power to strike out the power to strike out the bill should be defeated thev would be succeeded by Page, and Burrows, and Haziten, and "My Dear Hubb

reduction afforded no remedy; on the conthe general subject of tariff-reform Mr. its debit balance of \$550,000 at the clearthroughout the day had crowded the garthroughout the day had crowded the garleries almost to suffocation, husbed the
hum of conversation, and watched with
hum of conversation, and watched with
ance of \$1,000.000 with the bank to-day. appeared to be agitation only for the sake throughout the day had crowded the gal-of agitation—always a mistake. It was a leries almost to suffocation, hushed the

could have been learned, and thus have saved from all passion and turbulence of the presidential election a question verse, of Ohio, left his seat in the last row of seats, and walking down to the bar of any question of party allegiance, it might had been completed there was an embarwell to consider how far its agitation rassing pause. Mr. Converse was engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Hunt, of tory of the great Democratic party. The Louisiana, and did not appear to know southern States alone were inadequate to that all eyes were fixed on him.

success, and which of the northern States was likely to accept a new dispensation?

He would speak plainly, and utter his fears even in the presence of his po
Mr. Kasson, fearful that the time when the motion to strike out the enacting clause would be in order would expire before Mr. Converse's attention could be attract-States of Connecticut. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The centre of the fact, rose and inquired of the States of Connecticut. New York, Chair whether the proper time had come to make the motion. sus showed that more than 1,100,000 per-

Before the Chair could respond, Mr.

four great Commonwealths. Did the gentlemen believe that the reduction of wages and groans from the Democratic side, and was a potent factor in winning the support of those people, and especially when the Republican orators, backed by a powerful applause from the Republican side, the sales are locked, and until we can find ess, would thunder in their ears the scene in the chamber was one of intense statement that the Democratic party had excitement and confusion, to which the galleries rendered no little aid by loud to-kens of approval and disapproval. been the main cause of that reduction? He begged gentlemen to ponder these

things, and not lightly dismiss them. This was certain, they would not act without warning, and it was kindly meant, but not less emphatically, as it sprang from his deep conviction of its truth. If, however, the inexorable logic called to the Clerk of the House, who was standing by the Speaker's desk, and exclaimed: "Clark, see that no d—d sions to be groundless, there would be no one more willing to acknowledge his error and rejoice that his associates had been took his station, giving Mr. Converse a very sumed in a few days. Charles F. Elwell, right. But to him it seemed inevitable that the action of the Committee on Ways and Means would fall a little short of tublic condemnation. He deplored that such an ill-advised step should be taken, as the tri-umphs of the Democratic party were dear to him, and he had sought them ardently plauded by his friends, and received many and eagerly for nearly a quarter of a century. If disaster came, he, at least, would ongratulations upon his apparent recovery from his late severe illness. the consolation of knowing that it

The negative vote was announced as 151, and then George D. Wise, of Virwas led to defeat by other advice than his. Theorists might fight for impossible docginia, voted in the affirmative, making the vote stand 156 to 151. Then cheer followed futile in government was mere theory, and cheer from the Republican side, and the cheers were taken up by the galleries and bank. believed in that which had stood the strain of long practice, nor could be be expected to yield it for something impossireverberated from every nook and eranny of the hall. Ladies stood up and waved ble and impracticable. [Applause.]
Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, briefly opposed the bill, believing that in so doing their bandkerchiefs and men their hats. Mr. Morrison, yielding gracefully to the inevitable, walked smilingly to his seat,

was upholding the dignity of American and the tariff bill was dead. On Mr. Converse's motion the commit-tee rose, and the chairman reported its ac-

labor, Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, said the bill was like Dr. Johnson's mutton, "ill-fed, tion to the House, ill-cooked, ill-dressed." Whether it would The Speaker stat The Speaker stated the question to be on t-culture in India, induced by our protective tariff.

Voorhees favored the bill and option late to retreat, and Democrats the Vest amendment.

The Speaker stated diesches diese dies of the bank over and above is real estate striking out the enacting clause, and is \$250,000, and there are no other outstanding liabilities. Fish must have lost too late to retreat, and Democrats tucky calling for the years and nays, it was his head completely. When Mr. Young's name, the last on the

list, was called Speaker Carlisle said to the clerk, "Call my name." The name was ealled and the Speaker voted "No." The vote was received with cheers by the pital, on Blackwell's Island, who was at-Mr. Blackburn said that, unlike the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall). friends of the measure.

York, in the chair,) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, spoke in support of a protective system of taxation.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, quoted from various platforms of Democratic National Conventions to show that that party to all the party of the could be received, by many of his tional Conventions to show that that party political associates only with a sense of the did regret that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton) should have seen fit, in the exuberance of his zeal, to have indulged in remarks which were received, and the clock of the smallest number of members recorded as paired for years), Messrs. Bennett, nay; Ochiltree, yea; Muidrow, nay; Valentine, yea; Nicholls, nay; Riggs, weak to the clock of the clo political associates only with a sense of sincerest pain. He regretted that the gentleman should have found it necessary. had always been in favor of tariff reform, sincerest pain. He regretted that the genture there was a repetition of the scene that the genture there was a repetition of the scene that appeal to prejudice and passion which should have been buried with the war which the tellers. The Republicans and successgave them birth, and should have attemptful Democrats rose in their seats and gave

cheer after cheer. Some waved papers above their heads, while others added to

dignity on the part of the Republicans the confusion by continuous clapping of themselves had long since consigned to bands. In the galleries men and women oblivion. [Loud applause on the Demogratic side.] Mr. Eaton: I suppose my friend alludes to the remark I made in reference to the for night sessions; which was agreed to. Mr. Randall moved that members who had not spoken on the tariff be allowed to print their remarks in the Record. This

gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Hammond) motion was also agreed to. exactly what I meant-that I intended to Mr. Converse moved to reconsider the vote by which the House decided to strike point an irresistible argument that the very making of that Confederate Constitution, out the enacting clause, and then moved to lay that motion on the table. The motions leaving out the general welfare clause, showed that the sense of that people prewere carried by viva-voce vote; and the announcement of this result was received Gibson) quoted the same clause of the with cheers and applause, though not with so much enthusiasm as the previous an-Confederate Constitution, made precisely nouncement.

Mr. Willis suggested that Mr. Converse hear that he is sectional.

Mr. Blackburn: "I did not blame the whose scat is on the Democratic side, have a seat hereafter with the Republicans. gentleman so much for using that refer-When the last vote was announced men nce. I knew that the original responsibers began leaving the hall, the crowd in debate the galleries lessened, and within ten min-utes scarcely one hundred persons remaindid not lie at his door, but that the suggestion was furnished to him by a gen-tleman coming from a section further south; but I regret that the word 'traitor'

At 5:03 P. M. the House adjourned until to-morrow. As the members were leaving many of

Mr. Eaton: "I thought that my public character and public record would be a them expressed the opinion that the final adjournment of Congress will be taken in June. Some thought in the latter part, defence against any charge of that kind. I was speaking of the Revolutionary war. others during the first few days of the Horsford's Acid Phosphate woods were full of them."

Mr. Blackburn: "If the gentleman's opprobrious epithet was intended only for those who figured in the Revolutionary

drank with soda-water is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and ooling. Try it often!

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.-URNITURE, FURNITURE,
Largest and most varied stock in the city. To make room will be sold low. Parties in want of Furniture will be throwing away money by purchasing before calling and examining my stock and prices. I do the business and carry the stock, and cannot be undersold. WILLIAM DAFFRON, 1436 and 1438 Main street. Branch, No. 4 west Broad street.

ap 12-3m

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Of the very latest styles,
SAMUEL W. HARWOOD & SON,
ap 4-tMy18
No. 8 Governor street.

FINE CHAMBER-SUITS, IN WALSUITS, SIDEBOARDS, HALL-STANDS—We have last received a fresh supply of the above, and parties needing FINE GOODS a LOW PRICES would do well to examine our stock. A full supply of medium goods always on hand. Terms satisfactory.

1a 23

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BRACKETS, HOUSE-TRIMMINGS OF ALL

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FACTORY, Twenty-fourth and Main streets.

[fe 28-3m] BANK SUSPENSION.

The Marine Bank of New York Closes Its

By telegraph to the Dispatch.] New York, May 6.—The Marine Bank, of this city, has closed its doors. The capital of this bank is \$400,000, and its statement of September 22, 1883, showed a surplus of \$130,000 and undivided profits

of \$62,345. John D. Fish is cashier. The suspension of the bank has weak-ened and demoralized share speculation. Large blocks of long stock have been thrown on the market, and it is thought that several firms will have to go under. The prices have broken 1 to 31 per cent, with the Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Eric as the weakest shares. Messrs. Grant & Ward, an old banking firm, state that the failure of the Marine Bank will affect them seriously, and they cannot see how they can secure themselves. They will hold a conference, issue a statement, and notify the Stock Exchange of their inability to carry on business for the present.

The bank-examiner is in charge of the [Loud ap-suspended Marine Bank, and it is antici-pated that the Washington authorities will appoint a receiver. The bank settled up trary, it made worse what was bad before. It was a palpable confession of inability to handle an intrieate problem at issue, or else rash eagerness to do what was at once uncalled-for, unwise, and unfortunate. It Comptroller Grant visited the bank

and that yesterday the city drew a draft on the bank for \$300,000, which was a part of the debit balance in the clearing-house this morning, and this did much to precipitate the House, stood nervously fingering a piece of paper which he held in his hand. When the reading of the first paragraph had been completed there was an embarasserted that several other relatives hold positions in the bank. Kiernan's Wall-Street News Agency is

sues the following: Rumors of a defalcation of \$500,000 have accompanied the suspension of the Marine Bank. question is said to have had close relations with the bank. We have investi-and get the following statement: We have investigated embarrassment of Grant & Ward said, on reliable authority, to due to the absence of one of the firm, who has not been at his place of business since ons were engaged in manufacture in those our great Commonwealths. Did the generated bury great Commonwealths. Did the generate out the enacting clause.

This was the signal for a volley of hisses of the hrm, says: Grant, the senior member of the hrm, says: "I cannot deny or corroborate reports cur-

Ward I cannot say how we stand.'

The bank-examiners are in charge of the

ooks of the bank, and nothing could be

learned in regard to the progress of their Tellers being ordered, Messrs. Converse and Morrison were appointed by the Chair.

Before taking his place Mr. Morrison mon with closed doors. President Fish, it is understood, was not present. The members of the Board claimed see that no d-d that the bank itself was in a perfectly solits truth. If, however, the inexorable logic claimed: "Clark, see that he condition; that rumored suspension sees that be groundless, there would be no itself to be groundless, there would be no itself to be groundless." Mr. Clark promising to see that would amount to no more than temporary sumed in a few days. Charles F. Elwell, cool shake-hands as he stood opposite that gentleman. Then voting began and the is solvent, and there is no reason why centleman. Then voting began and the is solvent, and the control of the deliers announced the affirmative vote to be it should not go on. The trouble tellers announced the affirmative vote to be it should not go on. The trouble tellers announced the affirmative vote to be it should not go on. The trouble tellers announced the affirmative vote to be it should not go on. The trouble tellers announced the affirmative vote to be it should not go on. The trouble tellers announced the affirmative vote to be it should not go on. The trouble tellers announced the affirmative vote to be it should not go on. 155. The first man to pass through in the negative was Mr. Reagan, of Texas, who had been brought in on an invalid chair in On Monday the cashier of the bank was order to cast his vote. He was heartily ap- authorized to certify checks of Grant & Ward to the amount of \$750,000, it being understood that the firm would deposit sufficient security this morning to cover the indebtedness. They failed to make the deposit this morning, and in consebank. The account showed that the bank owed a balance of \$555,000 to the clearing-house, but this was reduced to \$339,000 by a discovery that there was among the checks. among the checks presented over \$200,000

in uncertified checks of Grant & Ward. The bank then made payment to the clearing-house of \$210,000 in cash and the remainder in valuable securities, charging the indebtedness. The surplus of the bank over and above its real estate

Death of a Physician.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- Dr. A. Randolph tacked recently by typhus fever, caught House of Representatives.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House at 11:10 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair,) on the tariff bill.

The morning hour having been dispensed debate. In the main it had been fair—fair from the different standpoints from which the bill bad been reviewed. He did regret four pairs (the smallest number of memphysician.)

The morning hour having been dispensed debate. In the main it had been fair—fair from the different standpoints from which the bill bad been reviewed. He did regret that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dox, of New York, were absent. Before the vote from patients whom he was attending, died to-day. He was a native of Winchester, was announced the clerk read the names of four pairs (the smallest number of memphysician.)

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did you say? Well, we like to be "both--completeness of our stock.

-completeness of our well-balanced stock of SUITS or EXTRA PANTS.

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RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, May 6, 1884.
SALES.—FIRST BOARD.—2 000 Richmond City
6's (July, 1887.) at 104½, 1,700 do. do. at 104½,
1,500 do. (July, 1888.) at 105½; 1,000 Peterburg Railrond bonds (Class B) at 86½, 8,000 do.
at 86½, 1,000 do. 86½; 1,000 Atlanta and Charnew 3's (with all coupons) at 59; 81 Virginia new 3's (with all coupons) at 59; 81 Virginia new 3's (fractions) at 59; 5,000 Georgia Pacific Rational first 6's at 94%. SECOND BOARD.—2,000 Western North Caro-lina 6's (B. B.) at 105%; 1,000 Charlotte, Colum-

bia and Augusta first 7's (R. B.) at 100. STATE SECURITIES.

Virginia 10-40's.J. and J.
Virginia consols, J. and J.
Virginia ww 3's.
Va. con. tax-receivable coup., 1882.
North Carolina 4's. J. and J.
North Carolina 6's. CITY BONDS. ichmond city 8's, J. and J.....ichmond city 6's, J. and J......ichmond city 5's, J. and J.....

RAILEGAD BONDS.

RAILEGAD BONDS.

Col. and Green ville 1st 6's. J. & J. 100
Col. and Green. 2d 6's. A. & O. 70
Virginia Midland Income 6's. 69
Petersburg 1st 5's. Class A. J. & J. 949
Petersburg 2d 6's. Class B. A. & O. 864
R. Y. B. and C. 8's. J. and J. 1085
R. and D. consol 6's. 1889 109
R. and D. consol 6's. 1890 109
R. and D. cold 6's. J. and J. 98
Richmond and Danville deb. A. & O. 50
R. and A. 1st mort. 7's. J. and J. 68
Atl. and Char. 7's. J. and J. 125
Atl. and Char. 7's. J. and J. 125
Atl. and A. Ast mort. 7's. J. & J. 188
C. C. and A. 1st mort. 7's. J. & J. 188 RAILROAD BONDS.

I, and Char, income 6's...
C. and A. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J...
C. and A. 2d 7's, A. & O...
estern N. C. 7's, M. & N...
eorgia Pacific 1st 6's. J. and J... RAILROAD STOCKS. 

> By Telegraph. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1884.

The stock market opened generally a fraction higher, but soon occame weak with a break in Misson: Pacific. Subsequently there was a sharp raily, which carried many stocks up to the closing figures of vesterday, and in some cases even a fraction above those quotations. Union Pacific, Western Union, and Misson: Pacific were depressed. After 11 A. M. a weaker feeling prevailed. It was then announced that the Marine Bank had falled, and there was a rush to sell, prices dropping 86648, the latter Union Pacific. Central Pacific fell off 18, Quince 13, Northwest 28, 81. Paul 28, Lackawanna, 3, Louisville and Nashville 28, Lack Shore. 18, Missouri Pacific 24, Kansas and Texas 18, Jersey Central 24, Eric 24, Northern Pacific 18, pacific Mail 2, Reading 29, Omaha preferred, 124, and Western Union 33, This sharp break was succeeded by a raily of x 21/4, but in the afternoon the fullure of Grant & Ward was read from the rostram of the Stock Exchange, and the improvement was lost. It was rumored in connection with the failure of this firm that there had been a deficiation of half a million dollars. Nearly 2,000 shares of stock were closed out for their account. Near the close prices railed \$62, Pacific Mail being the most prominent, but in the final transactions a weaker tone set in and the market left off steady. Comparative steadiness later in the day was due to purchases based on the belief that the bank failure would have only local effect. Compared with last night's close, prices are \$623 bower. Union Reide, Reading, Northern Pacific preferred, Western Union, Missouri Pacific, lackawanna, Northwest, St. Paul, and Central Pacific show the greatest decline; Ohlo and Mississippi declined 15 and Richmond and West Point 1. Sales, 467,000 shares.

BALTIMORE. May 8, 54.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, May 6 -Virginia new 3's, 54 North Carolina 6's old, 1084. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL. GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, May 6, 1884. OFFERINGS. WHEAT.—Red, 586 bushels. CORN.—White, 1,660 bushels. Mixed, 1,090 ushels.—White, 700 bushels. Mixed, 1,290 bush-

MILLSTUFF. -13 tons. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

CORN.-White, 1,060 bushels very good on pri-ate terms.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton duil and cas'er; sales, 101 bates; uplands, 11½c.; Orleans, 12c.; consolidated net receipts, 3.468 bates; exports—to Great Britain, 1.997 bates. Nothing done in flour, wheat, corn, oats, rosin, or provisions, Hops barely steady. Coffee—Spot fair; Elo duil at \$10.25; No. 7 Rio, spot, \$8.65; May, \$8.406 \$8.50. Sugar duil and nominally unchanged; fair to good refining, 5 5-1626 7-16c; refined unchanged and quiet. Molasses lower; Cuba, 20½c. Hides firm. Wool duil and heavy. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. May 6.—Flour steady and quiet. Wieat—Southern steady and firm; western lower, closing dull; southern red. \$1.12\(\omega\$1.16; amber, \$1.14\(\omega\$\$\)\$1.18; No. 2 western winter winter red, spot and May, \$1.0^\times\$\)\$1.07. Corn—Southern quiet and firm; western lower and dull; southern white. 60\(\omega\$65\)\(\omega\$\)\$0.018 dull; southern, 39\(\omega\$42\)\(\omega\$\)\$\); western white, 41\(\omega\$42\)\(\omega\$\); western white, 41\(\omega\$42\)\(\omega\$\), red, 38\(\omega\$\)\(\omega\$\)\(\omega\$\), western white, 41\(\omega\$\)\(\omega

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Flour unchanzed. Wheat dull und nominal: No. 2 red. \$1.05 @\$1.07. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 55 @\$57. Oats active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 55 @\$57. Oats active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 36 & 36 & 70 Red viet; mess, \$17.50. Lard quiet at \$8.25 @\$5.30. Bulk-meats firm; shoulders, \$6.75; short rib. \$8.50. Isacon atcady; houlders, \$7.75; short rib. \$9.50; short/clear, \$0.875, Whiskey steady at \$1.11. Sugar unchanged. Fogs steady and firm; common and light. \$4.25 @\$4.50; jacking and butchers, \$5.10 @\$5.20.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Flour steady. Wheat feverish and unsettled; opened strong and \$1c. higher
after much fluctuation; closed 15c. lower than
vesterday; May, 9256044c.; No. 2 f.Chicago
spring, 9256024c. Corn unsettled; opened \$65
\$5c. higher; closed \$c. under yesterday; cash,
53466544c.; May, 5346544c.
Cast quiet and
caster; cash, 314c.; May, 3146632c. Pork irregular within a narrow range; cash, 817.47,
May, 817.45. Lard in fair demand and
nominally unchanged; cash and May, \$8.5066
\$2.55. Whiskey unchanged. Sugar unchanged.
LOUISYILLE.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Grain market very firm. Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.05d\$1.05. Cern-No 2 nixed, 59c. Oats-No. 2 mixed, 37%c. Provi-ions firm and unchanged. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER, May 6. Floor unchanged. Wheat weaker: No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and May, 94c. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 50c; No. 2, 54c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 34c. Provisions lower. Mess pork, \$17.35 cash and May. Lard-Prime steam, \$8.45 cash and May. Hogs steady at \$5.35@\$5.50. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-MAY 7, 1884. 
 Sun rises.
 5:13
 High Tibk.

 san sets.
 6:59
 Morning.
 2:44

 Moon sets.
 3:54
 Evening.
 3:05
 PORT OF RICHMOND, MAY 6, 1884. ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Nellie White, Gifford, Norfolk, United States main, merchandine, and passengers, L. B. Tatum, superintendent Schooper Harrold B. Cussens, Howes, Weymouth, fertilizer, W. H. Curtis, agent. Schooper Mair and Cranmer, Budd. Perth Amboy, railroad from W. H. Curtis, agent. SAILED.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, New York, nerchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Ashland, Tunnill, Philadelphia, mer-chandise and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MAY 6, 1884 [By Telegraph.] ARRIVED.

ner Black done, Kent, Providence, and sail-SAILED.

Steamer Guyandotte, Keily, New York, Schooner George E. Young, Baker, Boston, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Compary. Schooner Sue Williams, Pearce, New York, coal, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

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